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F.B.I. and Police in Dispute On Summer Olympics Role

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LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 — While all eyes are focused on the 1984 Winter Olympics, Federal and local law-enforcement officials are still deeply divided over how they would respond to terrorism at the Summer Olympics.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Los Angeles Police Department are both claiming primary jurisdiction in the event terrorists take Olympic athletes hostage and it becomes necessary to deploy armed paramilitary forces to rescue them.

Officials of both agencies, as well as the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, which is planning the Games July 28 to Aug. 12, say they are sure the dispute will soon be resolved. But they concede that they have been giving similar assurances since the dispute came to light last summer.

Daryl Gates, the Los Angeles Police Chief, is to meet in Washington later this month with William H. Webster, the F.B.I. Director, to discuss the matter. Mr. Webster testified at a Congressional hearing on terrorism today that the bureau had seen "an increased propensity on the part of terrorist groups to plan and carry out terrorist acts in the United States."

Outside security experts say they are increasingly worried that even the appearance of a disagreement on security for the Games could invite terrorist attacks.

"My thoughts are, it's going to be resolved one way or another," said Kenneth Hill, a White House official who is monitoring Olympic security planning for the Reagan Administration. "but I'm concerned that this is starting to overshadow all the good things that are being done" in security arrangements for the Olympics.

Competing for Role

At the root of the dispute are conflicting claims by the Police Department and the F.B.I. that each has the nation's pre-eminent special weapons and tactics paramilitary unit. There are also conflicts over which agency would set strategy and be in overall command if efforts were made to take athletes or other foreigners hostage within Los Angeles, where most of the Olympic events are to take place.

Although Israel and several other nations will bring security agents, only American security officials will be allowed to possess firearms within the two university areas designated as Olympic villages for athletes. If the foreign countries are unhappy about the restrictions, they have not responded publicly.

High-Technology Tools

"This Olympics will be the first in which we take full advantage of high technology in security," said Edgar Best, a former F.B.I. agent who is in charge of security for the organizing committee.

The thousands of identification badges for athletes, reporters and officials at the Games, for example, he said, will be electronically coded and checked by computers to guard against counterfeiting or alteration.

In an unusual step, the Federal Government is permitting some local police officials who have undergone background checks to have limited access to computerized data gathered by the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the F.B.I. concerning terrorists.

Privately, some security officials for the Games say the threat that worries them most would be a suicidal attack by terrorists to attract attention to a cause. Terrorists who have a nuclear device or say they do would be another major concern.

Besides domestic terrorist groups, officials say they are particularly worried about Armenian terrorists who have been seeking revenge against Turks because of a 1915 massacre of their people; Palestinian, Puerto Rican and Irish nationalists; Moslem extremists, and certain European groups.

Staff of 16,000

Officials say more than 16,000 people will be involved in providing security for the event. Most will be unarmed temporary employees who have undergone security checks.